

DAILY AND WEEKLY APPEAL.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Three months	DAILY.	5.00
One month	DAILY.	1.50
One year	SUNDAY.	2.00
Three months	SUNDAY.	.75
One month	SUNDAY.	.25

GALLAWAY & KEATING,
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J. M. KEATING, Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SUNDAY, : : APRIL 4, 1886.

TEN PAGES

JUDGE BAXTER'S SUCCESSOR.

There was a general expression of regret throughout the city yesterday at the death of the Hon. John Baxter. His faults were forgotten, and many were the tributes paid to his abilities and virtues. There was considerable discussion as to his probable successor, and public opinion seemed to be united in favor of the appointment of the Hon. Bedford M. Estes of this city. The *Appeal* most cordially indorses the wisdom of this selection, and earnestly joins in urging his appointment, for there is not a man in Tennessee better qualified for filling the position than this distinguished lawyer. In all the relations of life B. M. Estes is a model. He is an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, and is universally recognized as one of the ablest and profoundest lawyers of the whole country. His abilities are of the highest order, his name is unblemished, and he is a gentleman of great social virtues and personal popularity. Of course President Cleveland will, to a great degree, be influenced in filling the vacancy by qualifications, and he will find in the Hon. B. M. Estes every prerequisite for the faithful and efficient discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon a Judge of the United States District Court. He has a gifted intellect, and his ambition has all been professional. Familiar with the law, strong in intellect, in will, in purpose, in integrity, in force of character and in the energy of duty, he is pre-eminently qualified for the place made vacant by the death of Judge Baxter. Indeed, there is much in his character which is in perfect accord with the character of the President himself. Mr. Estes has ever been a Democrat, "without variableness of change or shadow of turning." But he has never been a partisan office-seeker, because his large and liberal practices forced him to decline official honors. He is in the meridian of life, physically and mentally, and believing that "public office is a public trust," he would make a model Judge of the court to which he will be recommended by his friends. According to the high standard by which Mr. Cleveland measures applicants for high judicial station, he will find his ideal in B. M. Estes, for he is an exemplary Christian gentleman, and in all the South there is not an abler or a profounder lawyer.

EMERGING FROM DEGRADATION.

Revolutions take no step backward; they usually grow in bulk and momentum until they become as obnoxious as the evils they have supplanted. The revolution for the emancipation of woman is gloriously onward, and will never stop until she achieves all her rights. Seward's "higher law" doctrine is dangerous, for obedience to law is the first duty of the good citizen, a bulwark for the protection of civilization. In all civilized communities there is an unwritten law which demands the speedy, remorseless execution of the rapist, and the fact has gone forth that the seducer under promise of marriage shall surely die. The acquittal of Miss Norment yesterday, and the popular indorsement of the verdict emphasizes public opinion on this question. A few years ago the seducer in this case would have been a hero, and the victim a murderer dragged to the scaffold. But Miss Norment has been made a heroine by the public. Her triumphant acquittal shows that woman is proudly emerging from the degradation of the dark ages. As winter suspends the growth without destroying the vitality of the plants, so did the frosts of antiquity benumb, without freezing out the out-gashings of female intellect. Men are never punished for lynching the rapist, and for the future women will not be punished for murdering villains who seduced them under the promise of marriage. The cause of woman's rights everywhere is upward and onward. They are rapidly coming to the front. Vain and self-conceited men are reluctantly conceding the rights of women, but still deny their intellectual equality. This class of men graciously condescend to give women the inalienable rights which have been withheld from them for centuries; but they still insist that "man is as much the superior to woman intellectually as he is physically in size and strength." Size and strength are not the standards by which to judge intellect. The male peafowl strutting in its beautiful plumage is no wiser than the unpretending female at his side. The huge male shagbark, bedecked with variegated feathers, is no wiser than the bantam female. Male animals and birds of every species are larger, more arrogant, stately and pretensions than the females, but they are no wiser. Nor is man intellectually superior to woman. There was reason to believe that man was woman's superior when she was treated as a slave—flogged as a slave if she dared to lift herself out of the degradation in which she was placed by man's tyranny and superior physical strength. But of

late years, in every part of the civilized world, women are coming to the front. They are crowding men out of old business. Experience has demonstrated woman's intellectual equality, and science has established that women endure fatigue, pain and privation better than men; that fewer women commit suicide than men, and that in the matter of sudden death men outnumber women in the proportion of eight to one. Life insurance companies now prefer taking risks on women. Educational and labor statistics show that women accomplish as much in intellectual occupations and in the higher branches of business as men, and they are more honest and reliable. In the face of such facts it is folly for men to boast that they are as much superior to women intellectually as they are physically. Women are proving that they are man's equal intellectually, which will not only secure them all their rights, but a wider sphere of endeavor and usefulness.

GOULD AND THE STRIKE.

The conduct of Mr. Gould in leading Mr. Powderly to understand that the dispute with the strikers would be submitted to arbitration, then allowing matters to proceed as if nothing of the sort had either been uttered by him to Mr. Powderly or written by him to Mr. Hoxie, is drawing upon him very unfavorable comment. In Wall street it is said that the whole thing was a proceeding intended to have a special effect upon the prices of railway stocks. That Wall street organ, the *Indicator*, for instance, has the following: "If his position was simply that of the wily speculator, he has shown a remarkable ability as a tactician in granting an interview to Mr. Powderly, billing him up with false hopes, impressing the public with his (Gould's) fairness and conservatism, and causing the bear speculators to run to cover, only that he might gain an apparent insignificant mastery of stock speculation in Wall street."

It was a bit of sharp practice on the part of Gould, and he might just as well be informed now as at any other time that not only the trades unions, but the community at large are getting out of patience with him and his double dealings. Either Gould must reform or the public will reform him. The *Chicago Tribune* says: "There are some pretty strong evidences that the power behind the great strike on the Great Southwestern railroads is not a friend to the laboring man, but a person who may, with justice, be called their worst enemy—Jay Gould himself. It is entirely consistent with the character of the man, with his history and with his in facts, that he should foment the disorders that are impeding business throughout the Southwest, exciting apprehension of outbreaks elsewhere and demoralizing the stock market. Such a step would be quite as a par with other working operations that he has engineered, and if it were proved on him it would do him no harm, for his reputation is well established." Equally objectionable is Mr. Gould's reference to the strikers' "grocery bills," as a sure means of bringing the men into compliance with his designs. It amounted to saying: "If they held out they will starve, but I shall not, therefore I shall win." At this time of day this starvation policy has too much of the driving and the compelling spirit of Pharaoh manifested in Egypt, to be approved of. It is also bad policy. Suppose the pressure of grocery bills should compel the men to submit, would that make them any less opponents of the ways of the capitalist? Would that remove any result upon their minds of grievances they complain of? The working people are not without intelligence; they think and reason, and grocers' bills, if they force them to submit, will not induce them to be subservient. Grocery bills, without the means of paying them, will only strengthen the determination of the working people, make them more stern in their demands and more vigorous in enforcing them.

THE BRINKLEY CASE.

A Judgment for \$50,000 Rendered in Chancery Yesterday.

In the suit of W. E. Green law, executor, vs. H. L. Brinkley and others, Judge McDowell yesterday rendered a decision against Mr. Brinkley for \$78,781.07, against which it is understood, Mr. Brinkley holds between \$80,000 and \$100,000 of judgments and claims against the Greenlaw estate as an officer, which will release him of nearly or quite three-fourths of the burden of the judgment. This action was begun about five years ago, though it grows out of the transactions of the firm of Greenlaw, Brinkley & Tate in the building of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad in 1870, when Mr. Greenlaw took the contract for building twenty miles of the road, including the bridge across White river, Messrs. Tate & Brinkley agreeing to pay their share of the expense, or one-third each. The work was accordingly done, and an effort was made to reach a settlement in the spring of '75, but it was unsuccessful. Mr. Greenlaw died in the summer of that year and in the fall this suit was begun. It lay dormant until the spring of '81, when the bill was amended and it is upon the amended bill that the decision was rendered. The case will, of course, be taken to the Supreme Court. Those who are familiar with the building of the road will doubtless be surprised to hear that a judgment for any amount was rendered against Mr. Brinkley.

TONGALINE IS A VALUABLE REMEDY.

while of service in all forms of neuralgia, its best effects are seen in treating neuralgias of rheumatic origin. I have not met a single case of this ordinarily troublesome disease which did not speedily get relief from Tongaline. I can recommend it.

J. F. STEVENS, M. D., Chabbeba, Ill.

SELECTING THE JUDGES.

HOW A LAWYER WOULD LIKE TO HAVE IT DONE.

Review of the Field, the Timber of the Field, and the Qualifications Required.

"Do the lawyers expect to take a hand in the coming election?" asked an *Appeal* man yesterday of a leading member of the Memphis bar, when he had settled himself comfortably in one of the elegant suite of apartments which the lawyer occupied.

"Had you asked me whether we ought to do so or not, my reply would have been emphatic," was the reply. "If there has ever been a period in the history of Shelby county when the lawyers should take an active part in politics, it is the present. The reputation of the Memphis bar, once the proudest in the State, noted the country over for its strength, is at stake. It cannot be sustained unless we place judges upon the bench who are equal to the duties of their positions, and who can command the respect of the people."

REPUTATION AND CONFIDENCE.

and, if possible, the admiration of those likely to appear before them either as lawyers or litigants. Every member of the bar should make it his own personal concern, as it is, and should rather run the risk of suffering a sense of defeat than to sit idly by and depend upon others to do that which he should aid in doing himself. I believe the selection of judges should be left entirely to the lawyers, for the reason that they are in a position to know the qualifications of their brethren and can speak advisedly. No respectable member of the bar would seek a judicial position if he had good reason to believe some one else was preferred by his brother lawyers. There are now six candidates for the Circuit Court Judgeship and four for Probate Judge—Democrats, I mean.

THE REPUBLICANS.

would come in under such an arrangement or not, I suppose not. Now at least five will get left in the one case and three in the other. To avoid sleepless nights, a useless expenditure of time and money, let the members of the bar get together and express their preference. Let resolution be adopted that the candidate in each case meeting with the support of a majority of the lawyers, shall receive the cordial support of the entire bar, and to guard against accident let a paper be drawn up and signed by the bar. Possibly the meeting might decide to take up some man who is not a candidate, but who might be induced to serve provided he was requested to do so by a majority of the members of the bar. We have already acted upon

THE CHANCELLORSHIP.

though without a meeting. So far as I know there is now but one name before the Democratic party in connection with the office of Chancellor. The Republicans are not at all likely to offer opposition then, and I consider Judge Killeat as the next Chancellor of Shelby county.

I believe it is better to express personal views, or of attempting to boom any one man to the prejudice of others when I say this. But I do say it would be a shame, now that we have made so good a beginning, to sit idly back and allow the balance of the ticket to be left to the whims of a lot of scribbles. It must be remembered that those elected in August will serve for a

LONG TERM OF YEARS.

It is not a matter of a week or a day, but of a lengthened period, and if we do not act now we will suffer for it hereafter. I believe all of those who are candidates for judicial positions would consent to the plan I propose, and if any member of the bar will assist me I will put the thing through, or at least make the attempt. "The Circuit Judgeship is hardly less important than the chancellorship. I believe in the opposite direction, to fill that position as it should be filled, ought to have a greater knowledge of the various branches of law than a chancellor. He tries all sorts of cases, some of them requiring the nicest judgment. No position offers a greater opportunity for reputation. There are, as I said, six candidates for it."

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT.

They are—now, of course, some name is obliged to come first—R. M. Heath, J. S. Galloway, L. H. Estes, W. S. Phipps, J. L. Goodloe and John Johnston. I do not believe there is one in the list who will be elected, and now we come to the Probate Judge. He has declared in favor of some other or outside of the field.

"The Probate Judgeship is not as important as one might imagine. In point of fact, more direct and personal responsibility devolves upon him than upon any of the other judges. He must look after the interests of the widows and orphans, see that the care of their property is given into

COMPETENT AND RESPONSIBLE.

hands, that there is no swindling, no over-charging, and that settlements are promptly made. The business is large but if closely attended to would not accumulate. Some man ought to be chosen who has a clear, logical mind, a fair knowledge of business, and a head for figures. There are three candidates for this office—J. Preston Young, W. B. Gibson, J. S. Galloway, and probably Joe Leagans. "And now we come to the Criminal Court. There is hardly any necessity for arguing to you the necessity of the election of a man to that important position who will keep his court-room sufficiently clean to prevent the necessity of

A TUMBLING PATH.

immediately after leaving path it a cliff. Let a criminal judge sufficient knowledge of law to enable him to exclude irrelevant evidence, and to deliver a plain, sensible charge, sufficiently interesting, without poetical quotations, to fasten the attention of a jury, is all that is sufficient from a legal point of view. But he should be men with the courage of his convictions, discharging his duty to the public regardless of political leanings, and without fear or favor. So far we have been unable to find a man to allow the use of his name. Judge Sneed has declined, and the only candidates at present are A. H. Douglass and Orville Yerger. I have heard a name or two mentioned, among them that of J. S. Duval. In the absence of other names and without comparison, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe there is outcome in him. Though his practice has not been extensive, and he is not a member of the bar, he has plenty of backbone, a fair knowledge of law, studies hard, and above all things, his personal character cannot be impeached. He is my man until a better one is trotted out. And now I have had my say."

Mr. Gladstone's Condition.

LONDON, April 3.—Mr. Gladstone's voice is again causing some anxiety,

AND HE HAS GONE TO THE COUNTRY.

to spend two or three days for the purpose of recuperating. His physicians have expressed upon him that he must reserve his energies if he wishes to speak in the House of Commons on Thursday next, when his anxiously expected statement regarding the government of Ireland is to be made.

THE NEW STREET CARS.

A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS LINES.

The Manner in Which They Will Be Operated—The Drivers, Hales and Stables.

At noon yesterday another large and popular enterprise was inaugurated in Memphis—the Citizens' Street Railroad Company, true to its promise, starting its cars from the Custom-House on two of its lines, one to Madison to Second, Second to Union, Union to Hernando, Hernando to Linden, Linden to Orleans, Orleans to Tate. Also on Second north to the stock yards. Until 4 o'clock no fares were taken, and the cars were crowded with men and boys on every trip until 4 o'clock, when they were called into the Hernando street stables, cleaned and overhauled and

AT 5 O'CLOCK.

started out on regular schedule time. The contractors failed to ship cars as ordered, and only twelve were in use yesterday. They were kept running until nearly midnight, and were well patronized, hundreds going out of the beaten way just for the novelty of the thing. At least 4000 people rode free in the afternoon, and perhaps half as many paid at night. The mules, the cars and the track are all a little green yet, but it is easy to understand that the cars will be as easy and commodious as any in the United States in a few days. They are manufactured by the John Stephens Company, New York, and by Brown & Wright, St. Louis, two of the leading manufacturing concerns of the country. They are seven by fourteen feet long, will comfortably seat eighteen persons and are all double ended. They are plain, but made of the

MOST EXPENSIVE MATERIALS.

and well put together. The finishings are of brass, and the arrangement of the springs is such as to distribute the necessary jar evenly over the car. Large lamps with reflectors hang in the center overhead, and are held by the old company. Let resolution be adopted that the candidate in each case meeting with the support of a majority of the lawyers, shall receive the cordial support of the entire bar, and to guard against accident let a paper be drawn up and signed by the bar. Possibly the meeting might decide to take up some man who is not a candidate, but who might be induced to serve provided he was requested to do so by a majority of the members of the bar. We have already acted upon

THE MULES.

were all brought from Missouri and are a fine looking, well-fed lot of animals. One hundred and fifty have been purchased so far. Thirty cars and 500 mules will be required for the service of the company when it is in full operation. The finishing touches are now being put to the cars, and they will be ready to start on Monday. The heavy rain of the night, which has been pouring since the cars were built directly over the bayon. The other stable, only two being needed, will be ready for occupancy next Wednesday. It is built of corrugated iron and wood, 70x150 feet in size, and is located in the second street line, and is the largest stable in the city. There will be six lines in all when the system is finished. They all start from

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

and will be in reality only three lines when in operation, cars from one end of the line going up Madison from Second to the Custom-House, doubling back on Madison to Second, and then on the opposite direction to that from which they came. Passengers may do the whole ride keeping their seats, or may obtain a check from a transfer man who will be stationed at the intersection of Second and Madison streets. The Madison street line is located in the new baseball park, except 1000 ft on Charleston avenue and over the bayon. It runs out Madison street to Charleston avenue, thence out Walnut, Dubose and Middle streets to the park. The Hernando street track is laid to Dean avenue and floored to Elliott street. It will

BE IN OPERATION.

this week and when finished the route will be out Madison, Second, Union, Hernando, Dean avenue, etc., to the Cole mill. The Linden street route will be Madison, Second, Union, Hernando, Linden, Orleans, Tate, Walnut, Grove and Dunlap to the north gate of the cemetery. The Second street line is extended to the stock yards already and cars are running there. Another route north on Second will run out through Scotland, the exact route not having been selected and no work done upon it; but it will be one of the best paying lines in the city. Some work has been done on the Pot Fickering line, which place will be reached by the Hernando street line, turning up Georgia to Tennessee, but it will not be in operation for several weeks. The cars will run

ON A SCHEDULE.

seven minutes apart, and though it has not been decided to run them long after midnight, the cars which take people home from the theater will return to the stables, a convenience which will be appreciated by the young men who cannot afford to spend half a week's salary for carriages.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—The track was in good condition to-day.

First Race.—For beaten horses, all ages, three-quarters of a mile. Waukesha won by half a length; Tarmage second, Josh Billings third. Time—1:19.

Second Race.—Selling race, three-quarters of a mile. Claude Brannon won by a length; Juliet M. second, King Arthur third. Time—1:19.

Third Race.—Selling race, one mile. Brevet won by a length; John Sullivan second, Nat Kramer third. Time not reported.

Fourth Race.—For three year olds, seven furlongs. Luna Brown won by a neck; Gold Star second, Alma third. Time—1:33.

First Arrest Under the New Gambling Law at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3.—The first arrest under the new law which makes gambling a felony in Kentucky was made to-night, when the Jockey Club pool-room, operated by Bourlier & Co., was pulled on warrants sworn out by the Law and Order Club. The law is not believed to include auction pooling on horse races, and this will be made a test case.

BITING BUFFALO GNATS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

How Their Propagation May Be Prevented—Special Agent Luggier Interviewed.

Prod. Octo Luggier, a special agent of the Agricultural Department, who has been in this neighborhood about a month, investigating the origin and development of the buffalo gnat, was interviewed last night at the Peabody Hotel by an *Appeal* reporter. The following questions and answers correctly represent what was said at this interview:

"What progress have you made in tracing the larvae of the buffalo gnat?"

"From analogy it was known that the early stages of all species of flies belonging to the family of gnats (Simuliidae) occur only in water. Several species have been studied at Lake Superior, where they are known by the name of black flies. Others have been studied in the vicinity of Washington, and in Hungary, where they do immense damage. Utilizing these known facts, similar places in this vicinity have been studied which possessed suitable breeding places. After investigating the various kinds of lakes, such as are constantly fed by spring water, or by overflow from the Mississippi, it was found that these localities did not produce buffalo gnats. Investigating then the larger rivers and creeks, it was also found that they did not possess the necessary conditions to breed this pest. Eventually it was found that only smaller streams, with a very rapid current possess the necessary conditions, and the larvae of the buffalo gnat were found in such streams. Such localities are mainly small whirlpools, produced by sticks or logs, against which leaves of the previous year had gathered. Upon all leaves found in such positions large numbers of the larvae were found. A great majority of these at this date nearly full grown, while some few have already changed to the intermediate stage between larva and fly (pupa). From various facts observed it may be stated that the buffalo gnat will appear within a very short time in this vicinity. It will form the same time that they appear elsewhere. No large swarms, however, will appear this year, since large numbers of the larvae have been already destroyed by the continued low water enjoyed here a few weeks ago."

"What is the process and progress of its growth to life?"

"Like all insects, the buffalo gnat undergoes four important changes. The flies which appear later in the season their eggs close to the water's margin soon die. These small eggs soon hatch into the peculiar larvae, which feed like a mosquito larvae upon microscopic, aquatic animals. They require nearly a year to attain their full size or growth, and require the constant flow of water to exist, since they breathe air like fish, by means of two small gill-like organs fastened near the head. These breathing organs are, however, so transformed that they form a fine looking, well-fed lot of animals. One hundred and fifty have been purchased so far. Thirty cars and 500 mules will be required for the service of the company when it is in full operation. The finishing touches are now being put to the cars, and they will be ready to start on Monday. The heavy rain of the night, which has been pouring since the cars were built directly over the bayon. The other stable, only two being needed, will be ready for occupancy next Wednesday. It is built of corrugated iron and wood, 70x150 feet in size, and is located in the second street line, and is the largest stable in the city. There will be six lines in all when the system is finished. They all start from

"What would you suggest as a remedy against the propagation of the gnat, and to save animals from its rapacity?"

"In regard to the first part of this question it can be stated that no chemical insecticides have been tried to any extent, owing to the fact that the heavy rains have made a complete observation of their effects impossible. As soon as the water becomes low and clear again, various insecticides, such as unslacked lime, kerosene emulsion, bluefish oil of carbon, extract of black walnut, china barks, tobacco and others will be tried. All these chemical means to destroy the larvae will be of secondary importance, since they are all more or less expensive, too much so to fulfill the conditions of a good insecticide. Since it has been found that the early stages of this insect are in the water, the most successful method of protecting stock by oil and grease is almost as bad as the gnat itself by weakening their constitution. It is impossible at this stage of the investigation to forecast what effect other insecticides may have. It would be advisable if any swarms appear in this region to notify me at once by letter directed in care of the *Appeal*. The developments of the next two weeks may bring about results that will enable me to speak more advisedly as to remedies against the ravages of the insect."

GREAT STORMS PREDICTED.

Heavy Rain, High Winds and Disturbance of the Weather.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 3.—Prof. Foster, meteorologist, late of Iowa, will make the following prediction through the *Times* to-morrow morning: "Great storms will pass over the United States in rapid succession during the last ten days of April, and all shipping interests, especially in the Northern States should prepare to protect their property from heavy rains, high winds, snow, sleet, and extreme changes of the weather on land and from dangerous gales on the lakes and Atlantic coast. The heaviest of these storms will be over the Mississippi basin, about April 25th or 26th. West of that earlier and earlier. Mr. Foster was the author of the prediction that the great storm would pass over the lakes and Northeastern States February 25th and 26th, and the storm now raging, which he predicted a week ago.

S. E. RIDGELY
(SUCCESSOR TO MURRAY & RIDGELY.)
TAILOR, DRAPER & IMPORTER
No. 38 MADISON STREET,
Cordially invites an inspection of his Large, Fresh and Varied Spring and Summer Stock of English, French and German Worsteds, Cassimeres and Suitings, comprising the Latest Designs and Finest Textures in Gentlemen's Wear.
Samples and Prices on application to those who have left measures.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY.

Delegates From All Parts of the State to Be Present and Important Questions to Be Discussed.

We wish again to call attention to the meeting of the State Medical Society, to be held in this city April 6th and 7th. We feel more than an ordinary interest in seeing this a large and representative meeting, and delegates present from every portion of the State. Since its last meeting here four years ago, Memphis has made rapid strides towards a healthy growth and commercial importance, which should be, and no doubt is, a source of pride to all Tennesseans. The meeting is an important one beyond the discussion of technical and scientific papers, and subjects interesting chiefly to professional men. The society should be represented by its most enlightened and progressive members in the next annual meeting of the American Medical Association, to be held in St. Louis in May. To the wisdom and good management of this meeting depends in a great measure the success of the great International Medical Congress, to be held in Washington, D. C., 1887. It is believed an effort will be made at that meeting by some ambitious but misguided men to undo some action of the association at its last annual meeting in New Orleans. Tennessee should be represented by delegates from this society, not only for their high professional and social standing. We think also the effort to arouse an interest in our next Legislature to pass a suitable law regulating the practice of medicine in the State should be renewed. In this respect Tennessee is behind other States—Mississippi, Alabama, Illinois and others which have passed laws prohibiting quacks and charlatans from imposing their nostrums upon the credulous and unsuspecting. The local committee has made all necessary arrangements to facilitate the business of the meeting and add to its general interest. A programme will be published each day indicating the order of business.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A New Branch of Catholic Knights of America Among the German Citizens of Memphis.

Some of the most reputable German Catholics of Memphis have for some time past entertained the idea of calling into existence a new branch of the well organized order of Catholic Knights of America, to be composed of German Catholics. Many of the highly educated and most solid of the English speaking members of the order have given their enthusiastic approval and offer hearty wishes for the rapid growth and vigor of the new branch, and give the following reasons for so doing:

First—This branch will constitute a center of union for German Catholics, fostering among them religion, morals and benevolence, and which may to some extent serve as a nucleus for advancing the material interests of its members.

Second—By organizing a branch of the Knights among German Catholics, German young men will enjoy all the pecuniary advantages for which benevolent societies are established, and while the additional means of giving full opportunities for fulfilling all the duties they owe to their church and their conscience.

Third—It is quite obvious that German ideas and customs can be no better way cultivated and preserved than by Germans holding meetings of their own. Thus, with their own argument and quite clearly, in their own language, dense and common with one another on society or other matters.

Lastly, as the German Catholics, young and old, have already done so much toward the erection and maintaining of the beautiful structure of St. Mary's church, which is a credit to the country and to the city, they should now join this branch of the noble Brotherhood of the Catholic Knights of America.

An advisory meeting, with a view of preparing for the erection and holding in the school rooms attached to St. Mary's church, corner Tait and Main streets, at 8 o'clock this evening.

BASEBALL NOTES.

The Eclipse and Eureka clubs, representatives of the colored baseball element, will play to-day at Cycle Park. Game called at 3:30 o'clock p. m.

The Riverside Baseball Club has reorganized with the following players: Cleary, c.; Sullivan, p.; Huns, s.; Kehlor, 1b.; Squan, 2b.; Gilberts, 3b.; Coma, l.f.; Brophy, c.f.; Green, r.f.

Howitt's Customs Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day took up the Hewitt customs bill, as agreed upon at yesterday's meeting, and added to it the free list of the Morrion bill so far as it applies to lumber, fish, salt, flax and hemp. Wool was also added to the free list. Under the head of dutiable goods, the chemical and cotton schedules of the Morrion bill were added, with amendments relating to fine qualities of cotton goods, and the sugar duties were reduced 10 per cent.

Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee express the opinion, based upon the departmental estimates, that the new bill will effect a reduction of between \$22,000,000 and \$24,000,000 in the revenues of the government.

CENTRAL NURSERY, No. 99 Market street, is the nearest place in the city for plants and cut flowers.

SHOOTING MATCH.

In This City Next Wednesday Between Penrose and Meadows.

Mr. H. A. Penrose, the champion wing shot of the United States, will shoot the first of a series of three matches at the Baseball Park next Wednesday. His contestant will be Mr. Andy Meadows of Nashville, and the stakes are \$250 a side, terms of match 100 live birds, thirty yards rise from five ground traps, national rules to govern. The event will doubtless draw an immense crowd to the park, not only from the city, but the surrounding neighborhood for hundreds of miles. A large delegation is expected from Nashville, some of whom will doubtless be prepared to back their man. An estimate of Mr. Penrose's skill may be formed from the following:

"At a recent pigeon shoot at St. Catherine's, Ont., a Canadian, who shot under the name of Griffiths, made a proposition that George Luther of Syracuse, N. Y., could not produce a man from the States who could shoot against him. Luther accepted the challenge, and the match was put up. In his last shot Penrose of Texas, and a few days ago took him to Hamilton, where the match was to come off. They shot at 100 birds each. Penrose, who shot under the name of H. P. Adams, killed ninety-one, and Griffiths killed eighty-nine. Penrose was victorious by two birds, and the referee declared the shot in his favor. This decision provoked much bad feeling, and the Canadians surrounded the referee, when he decided all bets and pools off. Four thousand eight hundred dollars a side was in the holders' hands, and a side in the pool-box, making a total of \$9000."

WOMAN.

HER BEST FRIEND!

DR. J. BRADFIELD'S

FEMALE REGULATOR

This famous remedy most happily meets the demand for a woman's best friend, and a remedy for WOMAN ONLY, and for one SPECIAL CASE, it is the only remedy for the treatment of certain diseased conditions of the womb, and proposes to control the Menstrual Function, and to remove all the obstructions and irregularities of Woman's

MONTHLY SICKNESS.

Its proprietors claim for it no other medical property; to exist the fact that this medicine does positively possess such controlling and regulating powers is simply to control the voluntary secretion of the hands of living witnesses who are to-day exulting in the restoration to sound health and happiness.

BRADFIELD'S

FEMALE REGULATOR

is strictly a vegetable compound, and is the product of a medical science and practical experience directed toward the benefit of

SUFFERING WOMAN.

It is the studied prescription of a learned physician, whose specialty was WOMAN, and whose fame became enviable and spontaneous because of the wonderful success in the treatment and cure of female complaints. THE REGULATOR is the GREATEST REMEDY known, and richly deserves its name.

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND

Because it controls a class of functions the various derangements of which cause the most distress